

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 被検眼の眼底を照明する照明光学系と、該照明光学系により照明された前記眼底の像を形成するための結像光学系と、前記眼底を撮影するための撮像手段と、前記眼底に合焦用の指標を投影する指標投影光学系と、被検眼の位置を検出するための指標を投影する指標投影光学系とを有する眼底カメラにおいて、前記被検眼の位置を前記指標に基づいて検出する被検眼位置検出回路と、前記撮像手段に形成された前記合焦用の指標に基づいて前記眼底への合焦状態を検出する合焦位置検出回路と、前記眼底像と共に前記各指標を表示するための表示手段と、前記被検眼位置検出回路と前記合焦位置検出回路との検出結果に基づき合焦状態及び被検眼位置が適正であることを知覚させる知覚手段が設けられていることを特徴とする眼底カメラ。

【請求項2】 被検眼の眼底を照明する照明光学系と、該照明光学系により照明された前記眼底の像を形成するための結像光学系と、前記眼底を撮影するための撮像手段と、前記眼底に合焦用の指標を投影する指標投影光学系と、被検眼の位置を検出するための指標を投影する指標投影光学系とを有する眼底カメラにおいて、前記被検眼の位置を前記指標に基づいて検出する被検眼位置検出回路と、前記撮像手段に形成された前記合焦用の指標に基づいて前記眼底への合焦状態を検出する合焦位置検出回路と、前記眼底像と共に前記各指標を表示するための表示手段と、前記被検眼位置検出回路と前記合焦位置検出回路との検出結果に基づき前記表示手段に表示されている各指標の色を変更する色変更手段とを有することを特徴とする眼底カメラ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、装置本体に対する被検眼の位置合わせ状態が適正であるかということ及び被検眼の眼底像の合焦状態が適正であるかということを電気的に検出して撮影を行うことができる眼底カメラに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来から、特開昭59-120129号公報に開示されているように、装置本体に対する被検眼の位置合わせ状態が適正であるかということ及び被検眼の眼底像の合焦状態が適正であるかということを電気的に検出して撮影を行うことができる眼底カメラが知られている。この従来の眼底カメラでは、装置本体に対する被検眼の位置合わせ状態が適正でかつ眼底像の合焦状態が適正であるとき以外には、眼底像の撮影が禁止される。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、この種の眼底カメラにあつては、装置本体に対する被検眼の位置合わせが適正であるか否か、眼底像の合焦状態が適正

であるか否かを検者に明瞭に知覚させることが、撮影をミスなく行ううえで望ましい。

【0004】本発明は、上記の事情に鑑みて為されたもので、その目的とするところは、装置本体に対する被検眼の位置合わせが適正であるか否か、眼底像の合焦状態が適正であるか否かを検者に明瞭に知覚させることのできる眼底カメラを提供することにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明に係わる眼底カメラは、上記の課題を解決するために、被検眼の眼底を照明する照明光学系と、該照明光学系により照明された前記眼底の像を形成するための結像光学系と、前記眼底を撮影するための撮像手段と、前記眼底に合焦用の指標を投影する指標投影光学系と、被検眼の位置を検出するための指標を投影する指標投影光学系とを有する眼底カメラにおいて、前記被検眼の位置を前記指標に基づいて検出する被検眼位置検出回路と、前記撮像手段に形成された前記合焦用の指標に基づいて前記眼底への合焦状態を検出する合焦位置検出回路と、前記眼底像と共に前記各指標を表示するための表示手段と、前記被検眼位置検出回路と前記合焦位置検出回路との検出結果に基づき合焦状態及び被検眼位置が適正であることを知覚手段が設けられていることを特徴とする。

【0006】

【作用】本発明に係わる眼底カメラによれば、被検眼の眼底に合焦用の指標が投影されると共に被検眼にその位置を検出するための指標が投影される。被検眼位置検出回路と合焦位置検出回路とはその指標に基づいて合焦状態と被検眼の位置とを検出する。表示手段は眼底像と共に各指標を表示する。知覚手段は被検眼位置検出回路と合焦位置検出回路との検出結果に基づいて、合焦状態及び被検眼位置が適正である場合にそのことを知覚させる。

【0007】

【実施例】図1において、100は被検眼Eの眼底E_Rを照明するための照明光学系、200はこの照明光学系100を用いて照明された被検眼Eの眼底E_Rの像を形成するための結像光学系、300は眼底E_Rを撮影するためのカメラ手段、400は被検眼Eの位置を検出するために位置検出用の指標を投影する投影光学系としての被検眼位置検出光学系、500は眼底に合焦用の指標を投影するための指標投影光学系としての合焦位置検出光学系である。照明系100は撮影光軸202と直交する照明光軸102上に順次配置される撮影用光源（閃光管）104、コンデンサレンズ106、可視光を透過し赤外線を反射する斜設ミラー108、リング状スリット110、リレーレンズ112、撮影光軸202と照明光軸102との交点に配置された配置された穴空き斜設ミラー114を有する。更に、斜設ミラー108の反射光軸116上に順次配置される観察用光源（タングステン

ランプ) 118、可視光をカットし赤外光のみを透過する赤外フィルター120、コンデンサーレンズ122を有する。リング状スリット110は被検眼瞳E_Pと共役な位置に配置され、眼底照明光束は被検眼瞳E_Pの周辺部のみを通過して眼底E_Rを照明する。

【0008】この構成の照明光学系100は、眼底観察時には、観察用光源118が点灯して、赤外フィルター120を透過した赤外光が穴空き斜設ミラー114によって反射された後、ハーフミラー402及び対物レンズ204を透過して被検眼Eの眼底E_Rを照明する。眼底E_Rの撮影時には、撮影用光源104が点灯して、斜設ミラー108を透過した可視光が、眼底観察時と同様にして眼底E_Rを照明する。

【0009】結像光学系200は、撮影光軸202上に順次配置される対物レンズ204、被検眼瞳E_Pの中心部を通過した光束のみを通過させる絞り206、合焦レンズ208、結像レンズ210を包含し、カメラ手段300のフィルム302上に眼底E_Rの像を形成する。カメラ手段300は、レンズ交換式1眼レフレックスカメラのボディであり、撮影時にのみ点線に示す位置にはね

上げられる可動ミラー306と、フォーカルプレーンシャッター304と、フィルム302とを包含する。結像光学系200はさらに可動ミラー306の反射光軸216上に配置されるフィールドレンズ218、リレーレンズ220、ミラー222、赤外線撮像管224を包含し、撮像管224には図1においては図示を省略する回路を介して表示手段としてのモニターテレビ226が接続される。カメラ手段300のフィルム302と、赤外線撮像管224の光電面とは共役関係にある。

【0010】その結像光学系200は、可動ミラー306が図1に実線で示す位置にあるとき、観察用光源118の点灯により眼底E_Rを赤外線照明し、眼底E_Rの像は撮像管224上に結像され、テレビモニター226に可視像として表示される。可動ミラー306が図1に点線で示す位置にあるときは、撮影用光源104の点灯により眼底E_Rを可視光線照明し、眼底E_Rの像はカメラ手段300のフィルム302に結像される。

【0011】被検眼位置検出光学系400は、撮影光軸202に斜設のハーフミラー402、このハーフミラー402の反射光軸404上に順次配置されたハーフミラー406、リレーレンズ408、ミラー410、2孔絞り412、リレーレンズ414、ピンホール415を有する指標板416、コンデンサーレンズ418、光軸404

404に関して対称位置に配置された2つの光源420、422を包含する。さらに、ハーフミラー406の反射光軸424上に配置されたハーフミラー425、2次元の位置検出機能を有する光電検知器426、撮像管427を包含する。なお、指標板416と、光電検知器426、撮像管427とは共役関係にあるように構成する。

【0012】この構成により、光源420を発した光束

430は、コンデンサーレンズ418によって指標板416のピンホール415に集光後、リレーレンズ414によって平行光束となって2孔絞り412の一方の孔を通過し、結像点428にピンホール415の像を形成した後、図1に示す光路を通過して、被検眼Eの角膜E_Cに斜め方向から到達する。同様に、光源422を発した光束432はコンデンサーレンズ418によって指標板416のピンホール415に集光後、リレーレンズ414によって平行光束となって2孔絞り412の他方の孔を通過し、前述と同様にピンホール415の像を形成した後、図1に示す光路を通過して被検眼Eの角膜E_Cに斜め方向から到達する。

【0013】ここで、被検眼Eが適正位置にある時、すなわち、角膜E_Cが適正位置にある時には、角膜E_Cの曲率中心E_{P0}にピンホール415の像が形成されるように光束430、432が投影される。角膜E_Cが適正位置にあるときには、各光束430、432は角膜E_Cの表面で鏡面反射され、投影光路と同じ光路を戻り、対物レンズ204、ハーフミラー402、406により反射されて光電検知器426に導かれると共に、ハーフミラー425により反射されて撮像管427に導かれ、ピンホール415の像が光電検知器426の中心、撮像管427の中心に形成される。この光電検知器426は、装置本体に対する被検眼EのXY方向(被検眼の上下左右方向)、被検眼EのZ方向(被検眼Eと対物レンズ204との距離)の位置を検出する被検眼位置検出回路の一部として用いられ、光電検知器426の出力は図2に示す被検眼位置エリア設定回路450に入力されると共に指標像信号検出回路451に入力されている。被検眼位置エリア設定回路450は図3、図4に示すエリアB1内に被検眼位置を示す指標像K₁、K₂があるときに検出開始信号を指標像検出回路451に向かって出力する。指標像信号検出回路451の信号は指標像位置・間隔演算回路453に入力されている。指標像位置・間隔演算回路453は装置本体に対する被検眼EのX方向の位置、Y方向の位置を演算すると共に、一対の指標像の間隔に基づいて被検眼Eの装置本体に対するZ方向の位置を演算し、各位置信号を基準値比較回路454に向かって出力する。基準値比較回路454は装置に対する被検眼のX方向、Y方向、Z方向の位置が適正許容範囲内に入ったか否かを検出するためのもので、基準値比較回路454には基準値設定回路455が接続され、基準値設定回路455はX方向、Y方向、Z方向の適正許容範囲に対応する基準値を設定する。基準値比較回路454はその基準値と各信号とを比較して全ての信号が適正許容範囲内に入ったときにレベル「H」の信号をアンド回路456の一方の端子に向かって出力する。この指標像信号検出回路451、指標像位置間隔・演算回路453、基準値比較回路454、基準値設定回路455の詳細構成は、特開昭59-120129号公報の第4図に記載の

電気回路と大略同一であるので、その詳細な説明は省略する。

【0014】合焦位置検出光学系500は、撮影光軸202上の絞り206の後方に配置される斜設反射鏡502、該反射鏡502の反射光軸504上に配置される反射鏡506、リレーレンズ508、スリット状指標板510、該指標に密着して配置された偏角プリズム512、コンデンサーレンズ514及び光源516を包含する。光源516からの光は、集光レンズ514を通りスリット状指標板510を照明する。スリット状指標板510はスリット状指標を有する。スリット状指標には偏角プリズム512が密着して配置されている。偏角プリズム512はスリット状指標を透過した光束を偏向する役割を果たす。このスリット透過光は、リレーレンズ508、反射鏡506、502、絞り206、孔空きミラー114の孔部を通して対物レンズ204を通して被検眼Eに入射する。結像光学系200のリレーレンズ508、スリット状指標510、偏角プリズム512、コンデンサーレンズ514、光源516とが一体として撮影光軸202上及び光軸504上を移動して自動合焦を行う。この合焦位置検出光学系500を設けることにより、撮像手段224には眼底像700に重ねて合焦用の指標像K₃が形成される。これらの合焦位置検出光学系500の構成も特開昭59-120129号公報に開示されているのでその詳細説明は省略する。

【0015】撮像手段224の出力は画像合成回路452と指標像信号検出回路702とに入力されている。指標像間隔演算回路704は指標像の間隔を演算し、その演算結果は基準値比較回路706に入力される。基準値比較回路706には基準値設定回路708が接続され、基準値比較回路706は指標像K₃の間隔が所定範囲に入ったときに合焦信号「H」をアンド回路456に向かって出力する。一方、画像合成回路452には撮像管427の画像信号と撮像管224の画像信号とが入力され、画像合成回路452は指標像K₁、K₂を指標像K₃及び眼底像700と共に画像合成し、その合成画像信号を映像信号切替え回路458と眼底像ミキシング回路459とに向かって出力する。眼底像ミキシング回路459はその合成画像信号をモニターテレビ226に向かって出力し、図3に示すように、眼底像700と共に指標像K₁、K₂、K₃が表示される。なお、この図3は眼底像が未だ非合焦状態でかつ被検眼位置も非適正な状態が示されている。

【0016】アンド回路456は表示手段に表示されている各指標の色を変更する色変更手段の一部を構成し、眼底像700の合焦と被検眼の位置とが適正状態にあるときにシャッター制御回路710に向かって駆動信号を出力すると共に映像信号切替え回路458に切替え信号

を出力する。映像信号切替え回路458は指標抽出回路460に接続されており、指標抽出回路460は眼底像700の合焦が適正で被検眼の位置が適正状態のときに、眼底像700に投影された指標K₃と角膜E_cに投影された指標K₁、K₂とを抽出する。指標抽出回路460は色付け回路461に接続され、色付け回路461は抽出された指標K₁、K₂、K₃の色付けを行う。その色付け回路461は眼底像ミキシング回路459に接続され、眼底像ミキシング回路459は色付けされた指標K₁、K₂、K₃と眼底像700とをミキシングし、モニターテレビ226に向かって出力する。モニターテレビ226には、眼底像が合焦状態であってかつ被検眼位置が適正状態であるときには図4に斜線で示すように指標K₁、K₂、K₃の色が変更される。なお、シャッター制御回路710は眼底像の合焦と被検眼の位置とが適正状態にあるときにストロボ制御回路712に向かって発光信号を出力し、閃光管104がこれによって発光され、自動撮影が行われる。

【0017】この実施例では、眼底像が適正な合焦状態でかつ被検眼が適正位置にあるときに指標の色を変更する構成としたが、指標の点滅、音声その他の知覚手段により知覚させる構成とすることもできる。

【0018】

【効果】本発明に係わる眼底カメラは、以上説明したように構成したので、装置本体に対する被検眼の位置合わせが適正であるか否か、眼底像の合焦状態が適正であるか否かを検者に明瞭に知覚させることができ、より一層ミスを少なくして撮影を行うことができるという効果を奏する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係わる眼底カメラの光学図である。

【図2】本発明に係わる眼底カメラのブロック回路図である。

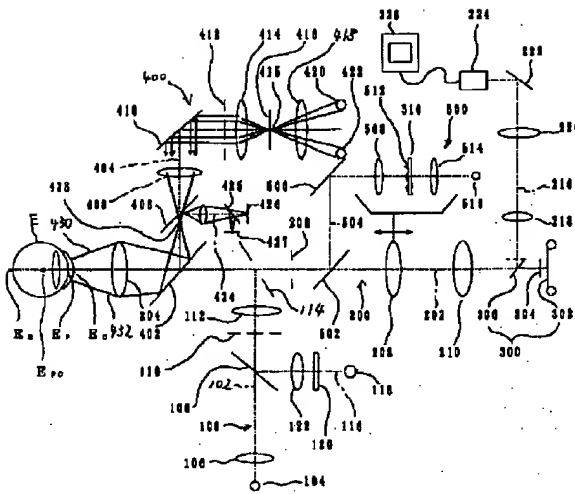
【図3】モニターテレビに表示された眼底像と指標像との表示状態を示す図であって、眼底像が非合焦状態でかつ被検眼の位置が適正でない状態を示す図である。

【図4】モニターテレビに表示された眼底像と指標像との表示状態を示す図であって、眼底像の合焦状態及び被検眼の位置が適正な状態を示す図である。

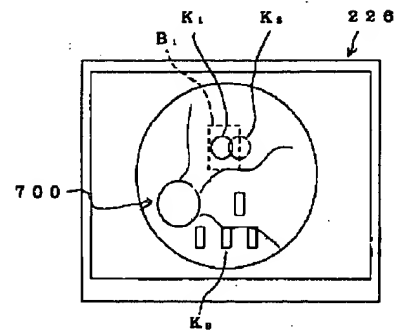
【符号の説明】

100…照明光学系
200…結像光学系
224…撮像管
400…被検眼位置検出光学系
461…指標色付け回路
500…合焦位置検出光学系
E…被検眼
E_R…眼底

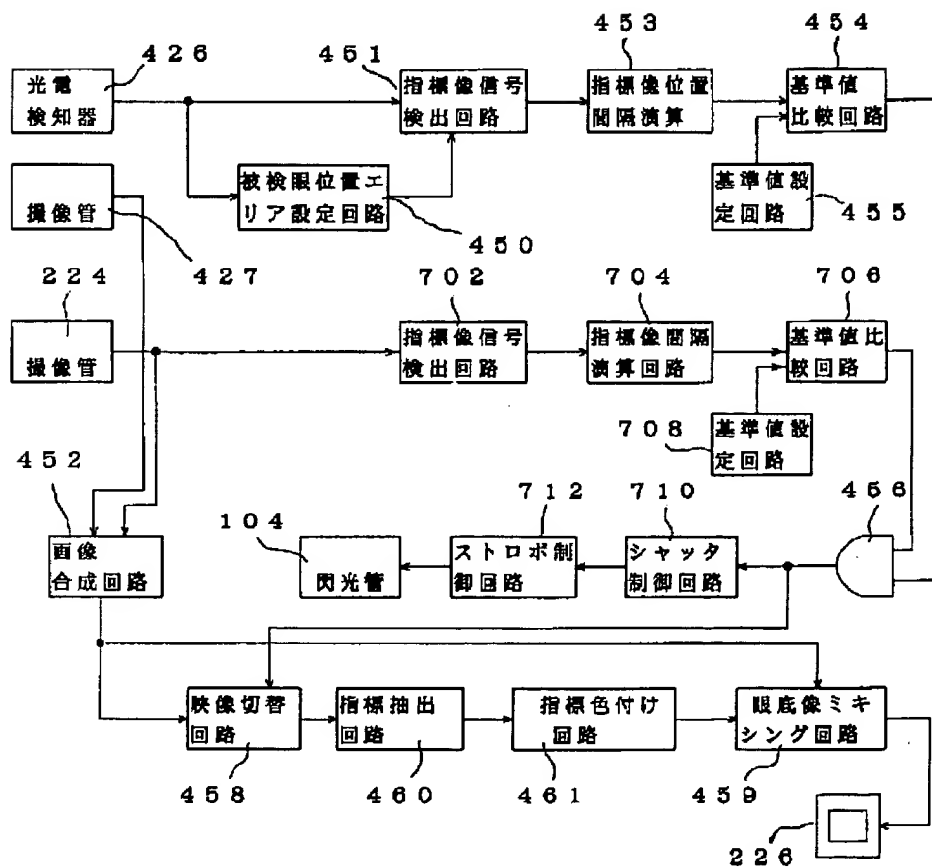
【図1】



【図3】



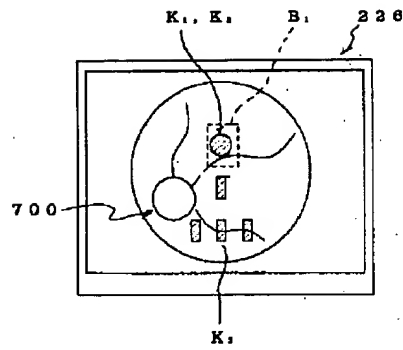
【図2】



(6)

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【図4】



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(54) EYEGROUND CAMERA

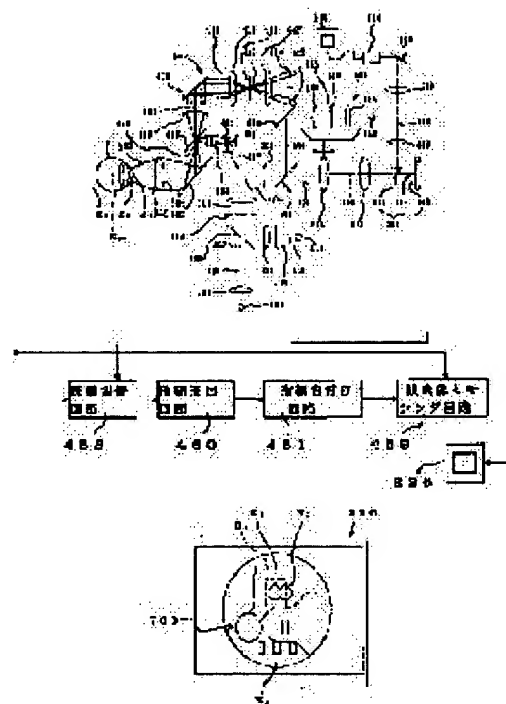
(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: (J) To take photographs with reduced misses by setting up a tested eye position detecting circuit, a focussed position detecting circuit, a display means of various indices together with an eyeground image, and a perceiving means to inform that the focussing state and the tested eye position are appropriate based on the detected results.

CONSTITUTION: When an eye to be tested E is in an appropriate position in a tested eye position detecting optical system 400, each beam 430 and 432 are mirror-reflected on the surface of the cornea EC and the image of a pinhole 415 is formed at the centers of a

photoelectric detector 426 and an image pickup tube 427. By focussed position detecting optical system 500,

an index image K3 for focussing is formed on an image pickup means 224 overlapped on an eyeground image 700. Then an image signal switching circuit 458 is connected. When the eyeground image 700 is focussed and the tested eye position is appropriate, an index extracting circuit 460 extracts the index K3 projected on the eyeground image 700, and indices K2 and K3 controlled by the cornea EC. Then they are colored by a coloring circuit 461 and outputted to a monitor TV set 226.



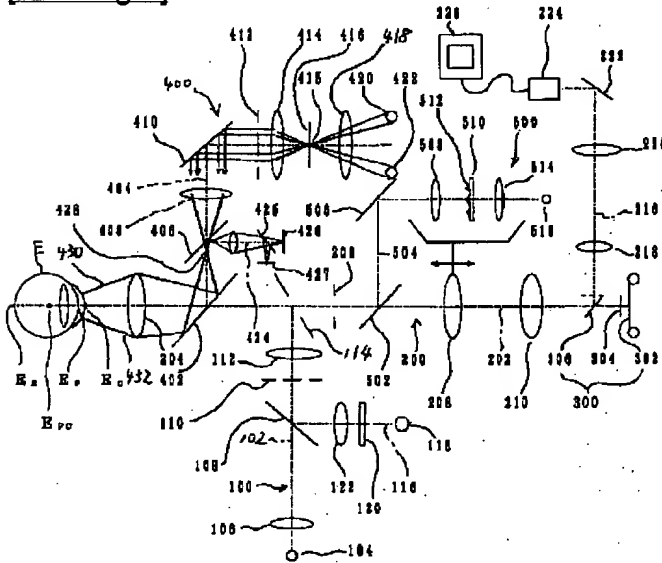
* NOTICES *

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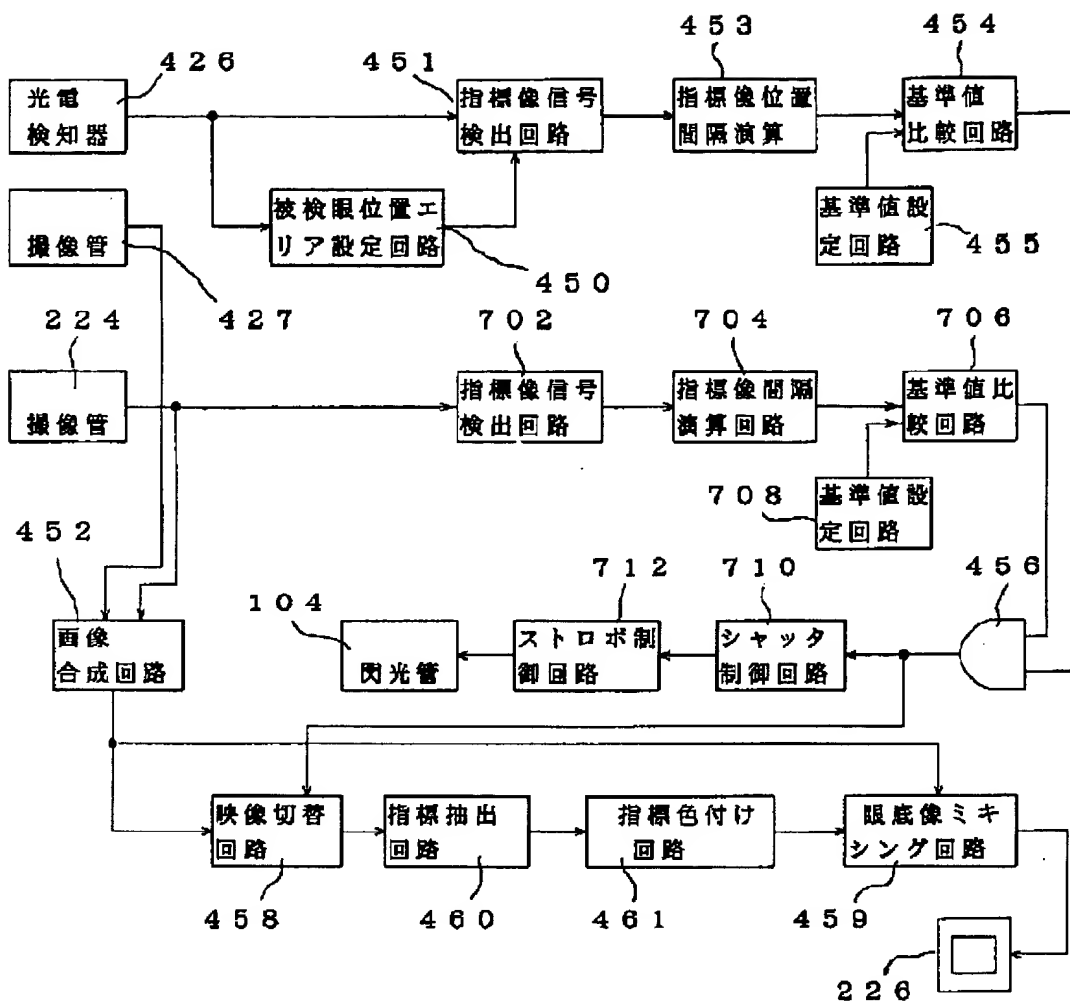
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DRAWINGS

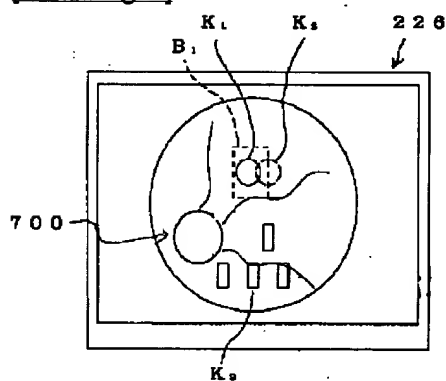
[Drawing 1]



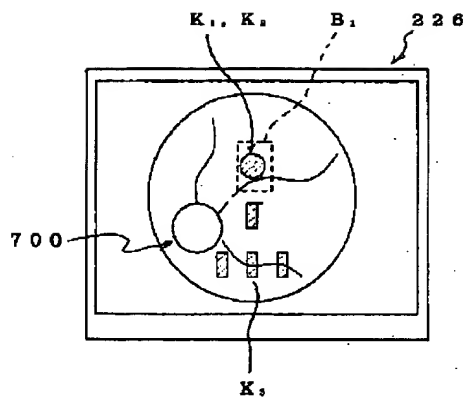
[Drawing 2]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the optical view of the fundus camera concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the block circuit diagram of the fundus camera concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the display state of the eyegrounds image and index image which were displayed on the monitor TV, and is drawing in which an eyegrounds image's being in the state where it does not focus, and showing the state which is not proper.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the display state of the eyegrounds image and index image which were displayed on the monitor TV, and is drawing showing the focus state of an eyegrounds image, and a state with the proper position examined the eyes.

[Description of Notations]

100 -- Lighting optical system

200 -- Image formation optical system

224 -- Image pick-up tube

400 -- Examined the eyes position detection optical system

461 -- Index staining circuit

500 -- Focus position detection optical system

E -- Optometry-ed

ER -- Eyegrounds

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the fundus camera which can take [whether the alignment state examined the eyes to the main part of equipment is proper, whether the focus state of the eyegrounds image examined the eyes is proper, and] a photograph by detecting electrically.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The fundus camera which can take [whether the alignment state examined the eyes to the main part of equipment is proper, whether the focus state of the eyegrounds image examined the eyes is proper, and] a photograph by detecting electrically from the former as indicated by JP,59-120129,A is known. In this conventional fundus camera, when the focus state of an eyegrounds image is proper proper [the alignment state examined the eyes to the main part of equipment], photography of an eyegrounds image is forbidden [except].

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, it is desirable, when making a ** person perceive clearly performs without a mistake of photography whether the focus state of an eyegrounds image is proper in whether the alignment examined the eyes to the main part of equipment is proper, if it is in this kind of fundus camera.

[0004] this invention has the place which it was accomplished in view of the above-mentioned situation, and is made into the purpose in offering the fundus camera which can make a ** person perceive clearly whether the focus state of an eyegrounds image is proper in whether the alignment examined the eyes to the main part of equipment is proper.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The lighting optical system which illuminates eyegrounds examined the eyes in order that the fundus camera concerning this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem, The image formation optical system for forming the image of the aforementioned eyegrounds illuminated by this lighting optical system, In the fundus camera which has the index projection optical system which projects the index for a focus, and the index projection optical system which projects the index for detecting the position examined the eyes in the image pck-up means and the aforementioned eyegrounds for photoing the aforementioned eyegrounds The examined the eyes position detector which detects the position examined [aforementioned] the eyes based on the aforementioned index, The focus position detector which detects the focus state to the aforementioned eyegrounds based on the index for the aforementioned focus formed in the aforementioned image pck-up means, Based on the detection result of the display means for displaying each aforementioned index with the aforementioned eyegrounds image, and the aforementioned examined the eyes position detector and the aforementioned focus position detector, it is characterized by

establishing a consciousness means to make it perceive that a focus state and the position examined the eyes are proper.

[0006]

[Function] According to the fundus camera concerning this invention, while the index for a focus is projected on the fundus of the eye examined the eyes, the index for detecting the position is projected on an eye examination-ed. An examined the eyes position detector and a focus position detector detect a focus state and the position examined the eyes based on the index. A display means displays each index with a fundus-of-the-eye image. A consciousness means makes that perceive based on the detection result of an examined the eyes position detector and a focus position detector, when a focus state and the position examined the eyes are proper.

[0007]

[Example] The lighting optical system for 100 illuminating the eyegrounds ER examined [E] the eyes in drawing 1 , The image formation optical system for 200 forming the image of the eyegrounds ER examined [which was illuminated using this lighting optical system 100 / E] the eyes, In order that the camera means for 300 photoing Eyegrounds ER and 400 may detect the position examined [E] the eyes, the examined the eyes position detection optical system as a projection optical system which projects the index for position detection, and 500 are the focus position detection optical system as an index projection optical system for projecting the index for a focus on eyegrounds. An illumination system 100 has the arranged hole opening diagonal installation mirror 114 which has been arranged at the intersection of the diagonal installation mirror 108, the ring-like slit 110, the relay lens 112, the photography optical axis 202, and the lighting optical axis 102 which penetrate the light source 104 for photography (flash pipe) arranged one by one, a condensing lens 106, and the light, and reflect infrared radiation on the lighting optical axis 102 which intersects perpendicularly with the photography optical axis 202. Furthermore, it has the light source 118 for observation (tungsten lamp) arranged one by one on the reflected light shaft 116 of the diagonal installation mirror 108, the infrared filter 120 which cuts the light and penetrates only infrared light, and a condenser lens 122. The ring-like slit 110 is arranged in the pupil EP examined the eyes and a conjugate position, and the eyegrounds lighting flux of light passes only the periphery of the pupil EP examined the eyes, and illuminates Eyegrounds ER.

[0008] At the time of fundus-of-the-eye observation, the light source 118 for observation lights up, and after the infrared light which penetrated the infrared filter 120 is reflected by the hole opening diagonal installation mirror 114, the lighting optical system 100 of this composition penetrates a one-way mirror 402 and an objective lens 204, and illuminates the fundus of the eye ER examined [E] the eyes. At the time of photography of the fundus of the eye ER, the light source 104 for photography lights up, and the light which penetrated the diagonal installation mirror 108 illuminates the fundus of the eye ER like the time of fundus-of-the-eye observation.

[0009] The image formation optical system 200 includes the objective lens 204 arranged one by one on the photography optical axis 202, the drawing 206 which passes only the flux of light which passed through the core of the pupil EP examined the eyes, a focussing lens 208, and the image formation lens 210, and forms the image of the fundus of the eye ER on the film 302 of the camera means 300. The camera means 300 is the body of a lens exchange formula 1 eye reflex camera, and includes the movable mirror 306 raised to the position shown in a dotted line only at the time of photography, a focal plane shutter 304, and a film 302. The image formation optical system 200 includes the field lens 218 further arranged on the reflected light shaft 216 of the movable mirror 306, a relay lens 220, a mirror 222, and the infrared image pick-up tube 224, and the monitor TV 226 as a display means is connected to an image pick-up tube 224 through the circuit which omits illustration in drawing 1 . The film

302 of the camera means 300 and the photoelectric surface of the infrared image pick-up tube 224 have a conjugate relation.

[0010] When the image formation optical system 200 has the movable mirror 306 in the position shown in drawing 1 as a solid line, infrared lighting of the eyegrounds ER is carried out by lighting of the light source 118 for observation, image formation of the image of Eyegrounds ER is carried out on an image pick-up tube 224, and it is displayed on a television monitor 226 as a visible image. When the movable mirror 306 is in the position shown in drawing 1 by the dotted line, visible-ray lighting of the eyegrounds ER is carried out by lighting of the light source 104 for photography, and image formation of the image of Eyegrounds ER is carried out to the film 302 of the camera means 300.

[0011] The examined the eyes position detection optical system 400 includes the two light sources 420 and 422 arranged at the position of symmetry about the one-way mirror 402 of diagonal installation to the photography optical axis 202, the one-way mirror 406 arranged one by one on the reflected light shaft 404 of this one-way mirror 402, a relay lens 408, a mirror 410, the index board 416 that has drawing 412, a relay lens 414, and a pinhole 415, a condenser lens 418, and an optical axis 404 2 hole. Furthermore, the one-way mirror 425 arranged on the reflected light shaft 424 of a one-way mirror 406, the photoelectrical detector 426 which has a two-dimensional position detection function, and an image pick-up tube 427 are included. In addition, the index board 416, and the photoelectrical detector 426 and an image pick-up tube 427 are constituted as it has a conjugate relation.

[0012] After the flux of light 430 which emitted the light source 420 by this composition turning into the condensing-at pinhole 415 of index board 416 back by the condenser lens 418, turning into the parallel flux of light by the relay lens 414, passing one hole of drawing 412 2 hole and forming the image of a pinhole 415 in the image formation point 428, it passes along the optical path shown in drawing 1, and the cornea EC examined [E] the eyes is reached from across. After similarly the flux of light 432 which emitted the light source 422 turning into the condensing-at pinhole 415 of index board 416 back by the condenser lens 418, turning into the parallel flux of light by the relay lens 414, passing the hole of another side of drawing 412 2 hole and forming the image of a pinhole 415 like the above-mentioned, the cornea EC examined [E] the eyes is reached from across through the optical path shown in drawing 1.

[0013] Here, when a proper position has the eye examination E-ed (i.e., when Cornea EC is in a proper position), the flux of lights 430 and 432 are projected so that the image of a pinhole 415 may be formed in the center of curvature EPO of Cornea EC. When Cornea EC is in a proper position, while specular reflection of each flux of lights 430 and 432 is carried out on the front face of Cornea EC, returning the same optical path as a projection optical path, being reflected by an objective lens 204 and one-way mirrors 402 and 406 and being led to the photoelectrical detector 426, it is reflected by the one-way mirror 425, and is led to an image pick-up tube 427, and the image of a pinhole 415 is formed in the center of the photoelectrical detector 426, and the center of an image pick-up tube 427. This photoelectrical detector 426 is used as a part of examined the eyes position detector which detects the position of the XY direction (the direction of four directions examined the eyes) examined [E] the eyes to the main part of equipment, and the Z direction (distance of the eye examination E-ed and an objective lens 204) examined [E] the eyes, and the output of the photoelectrical detector 426 is inputted into the index picture-signal detector 451 while it is inputted into the examined the eyes position area setting circuit 450 shown in drawing 2. The examined the eyes position area setting circuit 450 outputs a detection start signal toward the index image detector 451, when the index images K1 and K2 in which the position examined the eyes is shown are in the area B1 shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4. The signal of the index picture-signal detector 451 is inputted into index image position and the interval arithmetic circuit 453. Index image position and the interval arithmetic circuit 453 calculate the position of the Z direction to the

main part of equipment examined [E] the eyes based on the interval of the index image of a couple, and outputs each position signal toward the reference-value comparator circuit 454 while it calculates the position of the direction of X examined [E] the eyes to the main part of equipment, and the position of the direction of Y. The reference-value comparator circuit 454 is for detecting whether the position of the direction of X examined the eyes to equipment, the direction of Y, and a Z direction entered in proper tolerance, the reference-value setting circuit 455 is connected to the reference-value comparator circuit 454, and the reference-value setting circuit 455 sets up the reference value corresponding to the proper tolerance of the direction of X, the direction of Y, and a Z direction. The reference-value comparator circuit 454 outputs the signal of level "H" toward one terminal of AND circuit 456, when the reference value and each signal are compared and all the signals enter in proper tolerance. the detailed composition of this index picture-signal detector 451, an index image-position interval and an arithmetic circuit 453, the reference-value comparator circuit 454, and the reference-value setting circuit 455 – an electrical circuit given in the view 4 of JP,59-120129,A, and an outline - - since it is the same, the detailed explanation is omitted

[0014] The focus position detection optical system 500 includes the diagonal installation reflecting mirror 502 arranged behind the drawing 206 on the photography optical axis 202, the reflecting mirror 506 arranged on the reflected light shaft 504 of this reflecting mirror 502, a relay lens 508, the slit-like index board 510, the angle-of-deviation prism 512 arranged by sticking to this index, a condenser lens 514, and the light source 516. The light from the light source 516 illuminates the slit-like index board 510 through a condenser lens 514. The slit-like index board 510 has a slit-like index. The angle-of-deviation prism 512 sticks to a slit-like index, and it is arranged. The angle-of-deviation prism 512 plays the role which deflects the flux of light which penetrated the slit-like index. this slit transmitted light – a relay lens 508, reflecting mirrors 506 and 502, drawing 206, and a hole – incidence is carried out to the eye examination E-ed through an objective lens 204 through the pore of the empty mirror 114 The relay lens 508 of the image formation optical system 200, the slit-like index 510, the angle-of-deviation prism 512, a condenser lens 514, and the light source 516 move as one in a photography optical-axis 202 and optical-axis 504 top, and an automatic focus is performed. By forming this focus position detection optical system 500, the index image K3 for a focus is formed in the fundus-of-the-eye image 700 in piles at the image pck-up means 224. Since the composition of such focus position detection optical system 500 is also indicated by JP,59-120129,A, the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0015] The output of the image pck-up means 224 is inputted into the picture composition circuit 452 and the index picture-signal detector 702. The index image-spacing arithmetic circuit 704 calculates the interval of an index image, and the result of an operation is inputted into the reference-value comparator circuit 706. The reference-value setting circuit 708 is connected to the reference-value comparator circuit 706, and the reference-value comparator circuit 706 outputs a focus signal "H" toward AND circuit 456, when the interval of the index image K3 goes into the predetermined range. On the other hand, the picture signal of an image pick-up tube 427 and the picture signal of an image pick-up tube 224 are inputted into the picture composition circuit 452, and the picture composition circuit 452 carries out picture composition of the index images K1 and K2 with the index image K3 and the fundus-of-the-eye image 700, and outputs the synthetic picture signal toward the video-signal change circuit 458 and the fundus-of-the-eye image mixing circuit 459. As the fundus-of-the-eye image mixing circuit 459 outputs the synthetic picture signal toward a monitor TV 226 and shows it to drawing 3, the index images K1, K2, and K3 are displayed with the fundus-of-the-eye image 700. In addition, a fundus-of-the-eye image is still in the state where it does not focus, and, as for this drawing 3, the state where the position examined the eyes is also un-proper is shown.

[0016] AND circuit 456 is changed to the video-signal change circuit 458, and outputs a signal

while it outputs a driving signal toward the shutter control circuit 710, when a part of color change means to change the color of each index currently displayed on the display means is constituted and the focus of the fundus-of-the-eye image 700 and the position examined the eyes are in a proper state. It connects with the index extraction circuit 460, the index extraction circuit 460 has the proper focus of the fundus-of-the-eye image 700, and the video-signal change circuit 458 extracts the index K3 projected on the fundus-of-the-eye image 700, and the indexes K1 and K2 projected on Cornea EC, when the position examined the eyes is in a proper state. It connects with the staining circuit 461 and, as for the index extraction circuit 460, the staining circuit 461 stains the extracted indexes K1, K2, and K3. It connects with the fundus-of-the-eye image mixing circuit 459, and the staining circuit 461 mixes the indexes K1, K2, and K3 and the fundus-of-the-eye image 700 which were stained, and outputs the fundus-of-the-eye image mixing circuit 459 toward a monitor TV 226. When a fundus-of-the-eye image is in a focus state and the position examined the eyes is in a proper state, as a slash shows to drawing 4, the color of indexes K1, K2, and K3 is changed into a monitor TV 226. In addition, the shutter control circuit 710 outputs a flashing caution signal toward the stroboscope control circuit 712, when the focus of a fundus-of-the-eye image and the position examined the eyes are in a proper state, the flash pipe 104 emits light by this, and automatic photography is performed.

[0017] Although considered as the composition which is in a focus state with a proper fundus-of-the-eye image, and changes the color of an index when a proper position has an eye examination-ed in this example, it can also consider as the composition made to perceive by blink of an index, and the consciousness means of voice and others.

[0018]

[Effect] Since the fundus camera concerning this invention was constituted as explained above, it can make a ** person perceive clearly whether the focus state of a fundus-of-the-eye image is proper in whether the alignment examined the eyes to the main part of equipment is proper, and does so the effect that a photograph can be taken by lessening a mistake further.

[Translation done.]